

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
2 August 2001 (02.08.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/56235 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H04L 12/64**

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE01/00131

(22) International Filing Date: 24 January 2001 (24.01.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/177,805 25 January 2000 (25.01.2000) US
09/765,171 18 January 2001 (18.01.2001) US

(71) Applicant: **TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (publ)** [SE/SE]; S-126 25 Stockholm (SE).

(72) Inventor: **RODIN, Gunnar**; Haffina, S-640 33 Bettna (SE).

(74) Agent: **MAGNUSSON, Monica**; Ericsson Radio Systems AB, Patent Unit Radio Access, S-164 80 Stockholm (SE).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

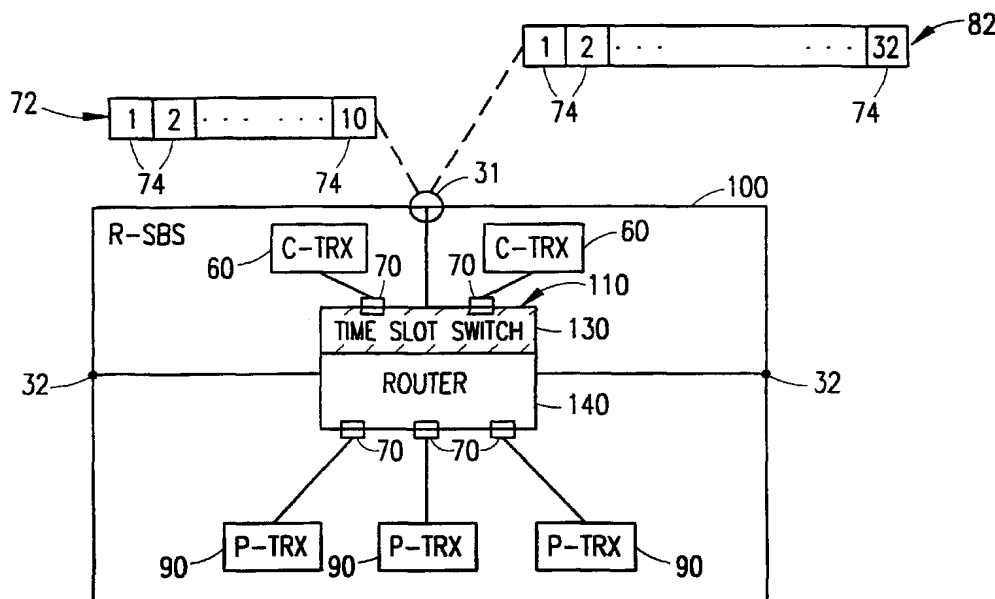
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: COMBINATION SWITCH AND ROUTING-SWITCHING RADIO BASE STATION



(57) Abstract: A combination switch (110) including a time slot switch (130) and a router (140) for receiving circuit-switched and Internet Protocol packet data (72, 82). A routing-switching base station (100) in electronic communication with a telecommunications network includes a combination time slot switch and Internet Protocol switch (110), along with a plurality of transceivers (90). Circuit-switched data and Internet Protocol packet data (72, 82) received from the network are passed on to the transceivers (90). The combination switch (110) may include a time slot switch (130) and a router (140). A routing radio base station (100) includes a router (140) in electronic communication with a plurality of transceivers (90).

WO 01/56235 A1

-1-

COMBINATION SWITCH AND ROUTING-SWITCHING RADIO BASE STATION

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims the benefit of priority from copending U.S. Provisional Application for Patent No. 60/177,805 titled "IP Packet Router Integrated into a Radio Base Station" filed on January 25, 2000, is related thereto, is commonly assigned therewith, and the subject matter thereof is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates in general to the telecommunications field and, in particular, to an apparatus providing both circuit-switched and packet-switched communications within a telecommunications network.

Description of Related Art

15 Radio base stations (RBSs) within a mobile telephony system are often used as network traffic transmission transfer points to other base stations. Commonly used network topologies for connecting such base stations to each other include the chain, ring, and tree topologies. A single transmission link typically operates at rates of 2, 4, or 8
20 Mbit/second, which is greater than what is used by a single base station. Therefore, multiple base stations often use a single transmission link. Since the physical transmission medium is usually a radio link, base station sites often house radio link equipment as well.

Each base station is typically connected to the transmission network with one or more physical transmission links. The number of links depends on the desired network

-2-

topology, requirements for redundancy, and the need for transmission capacity at the base station. In a circuit-switched network **9**, an internal switch matrix is used to distribute fractions of connected bandwidth transmissions within the base station to various transceivers and other signaling devices. The built-in switch matrix is sometimes also used for switching excess bandwidth to another link in the transmission network. This link is then used for connection to other base stations. As shown in the prior art network block diagram of Figure 1A, a string of cascaded Internet nodes **20** and radio base stations **30** are connected via network ports **32** within a network **10**, such as a combination Internet Protocol (IP) network **8** and a switching network **9**. In the network **10** topology shown in Figure 1, circuit-switched (STM) RBSs **30** are connected to Internet nodes **20**. This type of mixed network **10** is a common migration scenario as users migrate from a completely circuit-switched network to an IP network. However, the flexibility provided by packet switched connections and the IP Suite in combination with circuit-switched networks requires a change in switching technology. A converter **80** may be needed to convert signals between the circuit-switched network **9** and the IP network **8**.

Each RBS **30** is typically controlled by a Base Station Controller (BSC) **40**, and is connected to the controller **40** using a control/traffic port **31**. For example, the BSC **40** keeps track of resources within the STM RBS **30**. Such resources include the number and type of radio transceivers, and the number and type of internal switching connections. The connections within the switch **50** are known as "circuit-switched connections." The switch **50** setup (i.e., how time slots within a time frame **72** are switched) is accomplished using the BSC **40**. Thus, it is the job of the BSC **40** to track resources within the base station, which include transceivers **60**, **61** and connections within the switch **50**. Once the

-3-

connections within the switch **50** are set, they are usually not changed unless there is a disturbance within the transmission network **10** or the STM RBS **30** is shut down. The BSC **40** is also the source/destination for connections to from the RBS **30**.

The transmission interface, such as a 2 Mbit/sec G.703 interface, delivers data in 32 byte frames **72**, typically divided into one byte time slots **74**. The switch **50** switches all time slots that have the same position in the frame **72** to one internal destination. For example, considering the circuit-switched transceivers **60**, **61**, the switch **50** may elect to send time slots #4 and #5, **76**, **78**, in each frame **72** to the transceiver **61** via internal interface connection **70**.

The typical messages which are used to load IP networks include e-mail, file transfer, and accesses to the world-wide web. The length of these messages, which are divided into packets **82**, is often a few hundred bytes, on up to a thousand or more bytes. For mobile radio systems, on the other hand, speech packets are typically used to load the network. These packets are quite small (i.e., on the order of 40-60 bytes) but are transmitted rapidly (i.e., about every 20 milliseconds. This disparity in packet size and frequency of transmission influences the optimal design and routing elements within a mixed network **10**.

IP packets **82** from the nodes **20** can only be inserted into available time slots within the frames **72**, which may require the use of a converter **80**. Thus, IP-formatted information (i.e., packets **82**) can be sent to the BSC **40** without changing the operational characteristics of the switch **50**. In this way, IP-formatted data can be switched without routing, which is inefficient.

As mentioned previously, the current solution is to divide the available bandwidth

-4-

into small selected portions (i.e., one or more time slots) and assign them to each base station. However, when packet transmissions are used within the mixed network **10**, it is inefficient to divide the link bandwidth into fractions (i.e., one or more consecutive time slots) reserved to different base stations **30**. The bandwidth for each device or base station is thus reserved, and cannot be reused by other devices. Thus, the transfer time for individual packets will be fairly long if only a few time slots are used.

Thus, in mixed networks **10**, there is a need for efficient data distribution between RBSs **30** and the BSC **40**. This need is independent of the transmission network used. For migration from a circuit-switched network **9** to an IP network **8**, it should also be possible to mix IP routing and STM switching.

A related problem is illustrated in prior art figure 1B. Sending packet data **82** in an all-IP network **12** using conventional RBSs **30** requires an additional router **65**, which adds cost and requires space. Thus, a solution which obviates the need for the router **65** to communicate packet data to RBSs **30** in an all-IP network **12** is also needed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accord with one embodiment of the present invention, a combination switch includes a time slot switch and a router. The combination switch is in electronic communication with the telecommunications network providing frames of circuit-switched data and packets of IP data, such that the time slot switch receives the circuit-switched data, and the router receives the IP data. The router is in electronic communication with the time slot switch.

The combination switch may include one or more central processing units and one

-5-

or more digital signal processors. Typically, the central processing unit communicates with the time slot switch and the router while executing one or more network management protocols, such as the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). Typically, a digital signal processor is used to implement the time slot switch, and another digital signal processor is used to implement the router.

In another embodiment, the invention includes a routing-switching base station, which may be a radio base station, having a combination time slot switch and Internet Protocol switch (or separate time slot switch and router elements), in electronic communication with a plurality of transceivers. The base station is in electronic communication with a telecommunications network providing frames of circuit-switched data and packets of IP data. The combination switch receives the data, and sends it on to the plurality of transceivers.

In an alternative embodiment, a routing radio base station of the present invention includes a router for receiving one or more packets of IP data from the network, along with a plurality of transceivers which are in electronic communication with the router. As the combination routing-switching base station migration solution is incorporated into networks over time, the need for the router and time slot switch combination is expected to give way to the router radio base station incorporating only the router.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the method and apparatus of the present invention may be had by reference to the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIGURES 1A and 1B, previously described, are prior art block diagrams of a

-6-

mixed network and all-IP network, respectively;

FIGURES 2A and 2B are block diagrams of the routing-switching base station and the routing radio base station, respectively, of the present invention; and

FIGURE 3 is a schematic block diagram of the combination switch of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The preferred embodiment of the present invention and its advantages are best understood by referring to Figures 1-3 of the drawings, like numerals being used for like and corresponding parts of the various drawings.

Turning now to Figure 2A, the routing-switching base station **100** of the present invention can be seen. Included within the base station **100**, which may be a radio base station, is a combination time slot switch and Internet Protocol switch **110**, which may comprise a time slot switch **130** and a router **140**. Through a series of internal interface connections **70**, the combination switch **110** is placed into electronic communication with a plurality of transceivers **60, 90**. The transceivers may be radio frequency transceivers, optical transceivers, or other transceivers which operate using electromagnetic energy to communicate information. Thus, when a network supplies frames **72** of circuit-switched data to the base station **100**, they may be received by the combination switch **110**, and selected portions of the frames **72** can be sent on to the transceivers **60**. Similarly, when packets **82** are received from the network, the IP data packets **82** can be sent on to the transceivers **90**. The transceivers **60, 90** may be similar or identical. The numeric differentiation is (only) used to show that either transceiver **60, 90** may be used to

-7-

send/receive frames **72** or selected packets **82** of data.

The combination switch **110** (or the individual elements of a time slot switch **130** and a router **140**) located in the routing-switching base station **100** is a network migration solution that lends itself to use in mixed networks having a combination of legacy equipment that operates only with circuit-switched data, and newer equipment that operates using packet-switched data. However, as time goes on, and the use of antiquated circuit-switched equipment disappears, the routing-switching base station **100**, which may be a radio base station, will not require circuit switching functionality. The resulting routing radio base station **100'** will include the router **140** and one or more transceivers **90** in electronic communication with the router **140**, but not a time slot switch **130**. This solution, shown in Fig. 2B, solves the problem shown in Fig. 1B, wherein an extra router **65** is needed to interface conventional RBSs **30** to the all-IP network **12**. In the invention, the equivalent of router **65**, i.e., router **140**, is now included within the routing radio base station **100'**.

Thus, a cost efficient solution is provided by the present invention to replace the built-in switch matrix **50** of prior art base stations **30**. The new (replacement) combination switch **110** is capable of acting as a packet router, as a circuit switch, or as a device which can provide packet-switching and circuit-switching at the same time. The integrated device (i.e., switch) **110** is able to terminate traffic bound for the base station **100**, to forward traffic bound for other base stations, and to distribute traffic internally within the base station **100**. The router **140** within the switch **110** is programmed to understand and implement the IP Suite.

The switch **110** (or the router **140** alone) can be implemented using various logical

-8-

building elements, and is not meant to be limited by the exemplary illustrations given herein. For example, as shown in Figure 3, the switch **110** can be implemented using a central processing unit **260** and one or more digital signal processing units **200**. Using such a combination of logical building elements provides several advantages. Central processing units have a flexible construction set and can address large amounts of memory. Thus, such central processing units are suitable to process programs that are not time critical, and require complex instruction sets. These units are relatively inexpensive, and it is possible to combine multiple central processing units in a cluster to achieve higher data processing rates.

On the other hand, Digital Signal Processors (DSPs) typically have a specialized instruction set, and access less memory than that which can be accessed by a central processing unit. Thus, DSPs are suitable to process programs that are time critical, and require relatively unsophisticated program instructions. DSPs can also be clustered to provide increased throughput.

The various elements of the combination switch **110** can be grouped into integrated circuits, such as a first integrated circuit **250**, a second integrated circuit **260**, and a third integrated circuit **270**. Thus, in the exemplary implementation of the combination switch **110** shown in Figure 3, the first integrated circuit **250** may contain three DSPs **200** communicating with two memories **210**, an external interface **230**, and an internal interface **240** using a common internal bus **255**. The bus **255** is also connected to the central processing unit **220**, located on the second integrated circuit **260**. The memory **210** within the third integrated circuit **270** is also connected to the bus **255**. Of course integrated circuits **250**, **260** and **270** can all be further integrated into a single

-9-

circuit (not shown).

In the combination switch **110** configuration shown in Figure 3, the circuitry within the second integrated circuit **260** (i.e., the central processing unit **220**) can communicate using Direct Memory Access (DMA) with the DSPs **200** and the memories **210** located in the first integrated circuit **250**. Another bus (not shown in Figure 3) may be used for DSP **200** instruction fetches from the memories **210**, or other memories (not shown). The integrated circuit **250** may also contain special hardware and/or firmware for High-level Data Link Control (HDLC) protocol conversion. In the exemplary configuration of Figure 3, the time slot switch **130** may be implemented using the interfaces **230**, **240**, the memories **210**, and programs in two of the three DSPs **200**. The remaining DSP **200** (and excess capacity of the other DSPs **200**) and the central processing unit **220** and the DSPs **200** are used to execute the IP Instruction Suite. Some of the routines needed for transferring a message through the combination switch **110**, and executed within the DSPs **200**, might include HDLC controls, Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), Link Control Protocol/Neighbor Discovery Protocol (LCP/NDP) for initiating PPP, multilink PPP, header compression, queuing (e.g., quality of service) and policing algorithms, packet forwarding IP, and the User Datagram Protocol (UDP). Typically, the memory **210** necessary for storing programs executed in the DSPs **200**, along with the memory **210** needed for a data storage, will be a few hundred kilobytes. The DSPs should operate at a program execution speed of approximately one billion instructions per second (i.e., 1,000 Mips).

In the central processing unit **220**, several protocols are required for setup, supervision, exception handling, etc. These include: IP Options Part, IP fragmentation,

-10-

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocol, and the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). The memory **210** required by the central processing unit **220** should be on the order of several megabytes. The operating speed of the central processing unit will typically be about several million instructions per second (e.g., 1-10 Mips).

5 The routing-switching base station **100**, the routing radio base station **100'**, and the combination switch **110** allow implementation of inexpensive router functionality in the place of conventional radio base stations, which contain only circuit-switching operational elements. Such an implementation allows use of the combination switch as a general IP packet router at little or no additional cost.

10 The combination switch **110** can be used as an internal packet switch so that packets from different devices can share the entire bandwidth allowed. Thus, the combination switch **110** can use a portion of the bandwidth for the base station **100** for circuit switched data **72**, and another portion of the bandwidth for packet-switched data **82**. Using an internal router **140** for switching will provide faster packet transfer speeds
15 and shorter queuing delays for high priority packets when priority mechanisms are used.

 The combination switch **110** configuration also allows internal devices, such as transceivers **60**, **90**, to be addressed as IP nodes, and if desired, to be visible to the external network **10**. Using a router **140** as an internal switching device operating under the IP Suite means that special, non-standard protocols, will not be needed to operate the
20 switch **110**.

 Additional advantages of the switch **110** include automatic routing updates when the surrounding network **10** is changed (e.g., using the OSPF protocol); increased possibilities for plug-and-play base stations connected to a routing-switching base station

-11-

100; standardized supervision methods, operation, and maintenance (e.g., using the SNMP protocol); and standardized methods for verifying quality of service, policing, and resource allocation.

During migration operations, there will be the opportunity for connecting
5 routing-switching base stations where circuit-switch connections are required. As noted
above, in this case, circuit-switched data can use some fraction of the bandwidth, while
IP routed data can use the remaining fraction of the bandwidth. Conversion routines from
the IP and circuit-switch formats can be implemented using the combination switch **110**
for direct interfacing to transceivers **60, 90**. The functionality of the switch **110**,
10 implemented as described above, can now be changed using software so that the switch
110 can act as a time slot switch **130** alone, a combination switch **130**, or a router **140**
alone, and manual visits to the site of the switch **110** to change its function are obviated.
Also, as noted above, the routing radio base station **100'** (see Fig. 2B) may only require
the presence of a router **140** and transceivers **90** when circuit-switched data is no longer
15 present in the network **10**.

Finally, the DSPs **200** can operate as high performance packet switches, or as high
performance circuit-switches. Circuit-switching and packet-switching can also be
accomplished simultaneously. The same DSP **200** can perform internal distribution of data
to various transceivers **60, 90** and other signaling devices. The DSPs **200** can also be
20 assigned responsibility for internal data conversion (i.e., from circuit-switching protocols
to IP, and vice versa). The DSPs **200** can also handle data routing and buffering, and
administer Quality-of-Service functions within the IP Suite. The router **140** can also be
used to concentrate several links that are lightly loaded into a single link for better

-12-

utilization of available bandwidth.

Although a preferred embodiment of the method and apparatus of the present invention has been illustrated in the accompanying drawings and described in the foregoing detailed description, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiment disclosed, but is capable of numerous rearrangements, modifications and substitutions without departing from the scope of the invention as set forth and defined by the following claims.

5

-13-

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A combination switch in electronic communication with a telecommunications network, wherein the telecommunications network includes at least one frame of circuit-switched data and at least one packet of Internet Protocol data, comprising:

5 a time slot switch for receiving the at least one frame of circuit-switched data; and

a router for receiving the at least one packet of Internet Protocol data in electronic communication with the time slot switch.

10 2. The combination switch of Claim 1, further comprising:
at least one central processing unit in electronic communication with the time slot switch and the router.

15 3. The combination switch of Claim 2, wherein the at least one central processing unit executes a network management protocol.

4. The combination switch of Claim 2, wherein the time slot switch is implemented using at least one first digital signal processor in electronic communication with the at least one central processing unit.

20 5. The combination switch of Claim 4, wherein the router is implemented using at least one second digital signal processor in electronic communication with the at least one central processing unit.

-14-

6. A routing-switching base station in electronic communication with a telecommunications network, wherein the telecommunications network includes at least one frame of circuit-switched data and at least one packet of Internet Protocol data, comprising:

5 a combination time slot switch and Internet Protocol switch for receiving the at least one frame of circuit-switched data and the at least one packet of Internet Protocol data; and

a plurality of transceivers, wherein each one of the plurality of transceivers is in electronic communication with the combination time slot switch and Internet Protocol switch.

10

7. The routing-switching base station of Claim 6, wherein at least one of the plurality of transceivers receives a selected portion of the at least one frame of circuit-switched data from the combination time slot switch and Internet Protocol switch.

8. The routing-switching base station of Claim 6, wherein at least one of the plurality of transceivers receives at least one packet of Internet Protocol data from the combination time slot switch and Internet Protocol switch.

15

9. The routing-switching base station of Claim 6, further comprising:
at least one central processing unit in electronic communication with the combination time slot switch and Internet Protocol switch.

10. The routing-switching base station of Claim 9, wherein the at least one

20

-15-

central processing unit executes a network management protocol..

11. The combination switch of Claim 9, wherein the combination time slot switch and Internet Protocol switch is implemented using at least one digital signal processor in electronic communication with the at least one central processing unit.

12. The routing-switching base station of claim 6, wherein at least one of the plurality of transceivers is a radio frequency transceiver.

13. A routing-switching base station in electronic communication with a telecommunications network, wherein the telecommunications network includes at least one frame of circuit-switched data and at least one packet of Internet Protocol data, comprising:

a time slot switch for receiving the at least one frame of circuit-switched

data;

a router in electronic communication with the time slot switch for receiving the at least one packet of Internet Protocol data; and

a plurality of transceivers, wherein at least one of the plurality of transceivers is in electronic communication with the time slot switch, and wherein at least one of the plurality of transceivers is in electronic communication with the Internet Protocol switch.

14. The routing-switching base station of Claim 13, wherein the at least one of the plurality of transceivers in electronic communication with the time slot switch

-16-

receives a selected portion of the at least one frame of circuit-switched data.

15. The routing-switching base station of Claim 13, wherein at least one of the plurality of transceivers in electronic communication with the router receives at least one packet of Internet Protocol data.

16. The routing-switching base station of Claim 13, further comprising:
at least one central processing unit in electronic communication with the time slot switch and the router.

17. The routing-switching base station of Claim 16, wherein the at least one central processing unit executes a network management protocol.

18. The routing-switching base station of Claim 13, wherein the time slot switch and the router are implemented using at least one digital signal processor in electronic communication with the at least one central processing unit.

19. The routing-switching base station of Claim 13, wherein at least one of the plurality of transceivers is a radio frequency transceiver.

20. A routing radio base station in electronic communication with a telecommunications network, wherein the telecommunication network includes at least one packet of Internet Protocol data, comprising:

a router for receiving the at least one packet of Internet Protocol data; and

-17-

a plurality of transceivers, wherein each one of the plurality of transceivers is in electronic communication with the router.

21. The routing radio base station of Claim 20, wherein at least one of the plurality of transceivers receives at least one packet of Internet Protocol data from the router.

22. The routing radio base station of Claim 20, wherein the at least one central processing unit executes a network management protocol.

10

23. The routing radio base station of Claim 20, wherein the router is implemented using at least one digital signal processor in electronic communication with the at least one central processing unit.

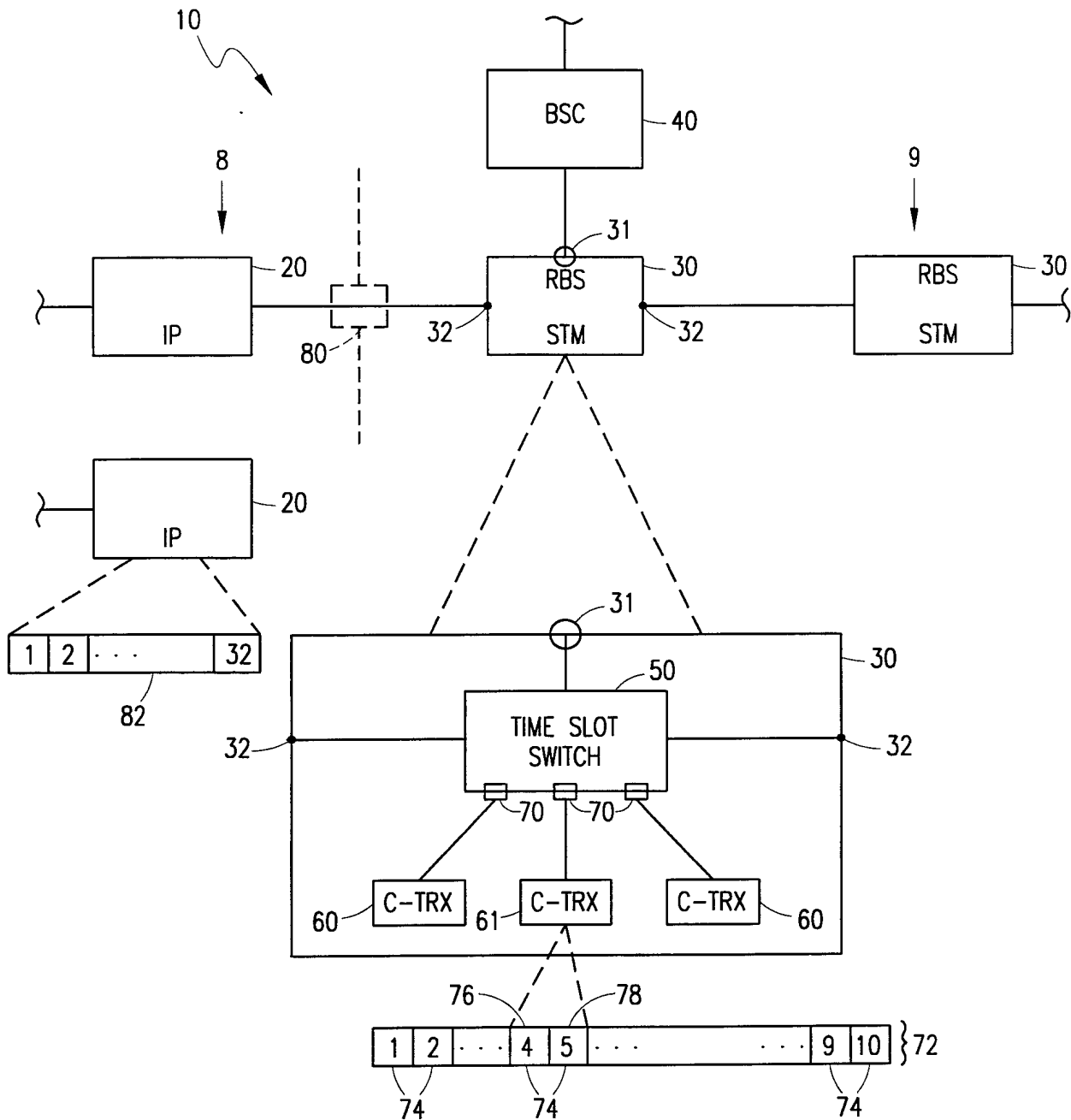


FIG. 1A
(PRIOR ART)

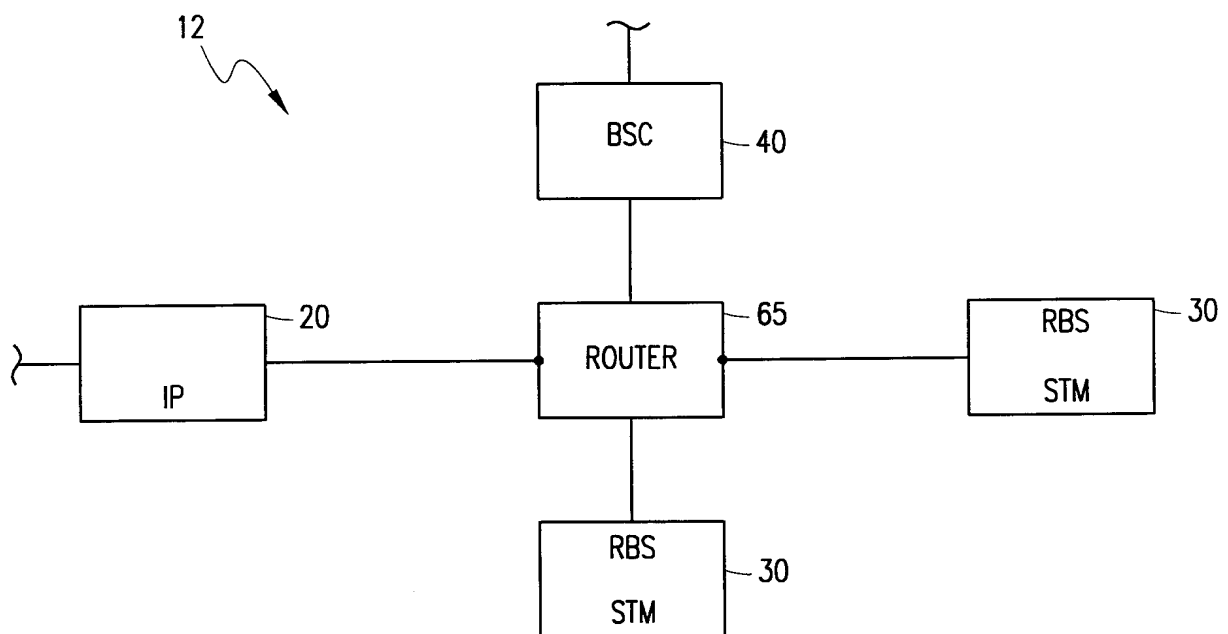


FIG. 1B
(PRIOR ART)

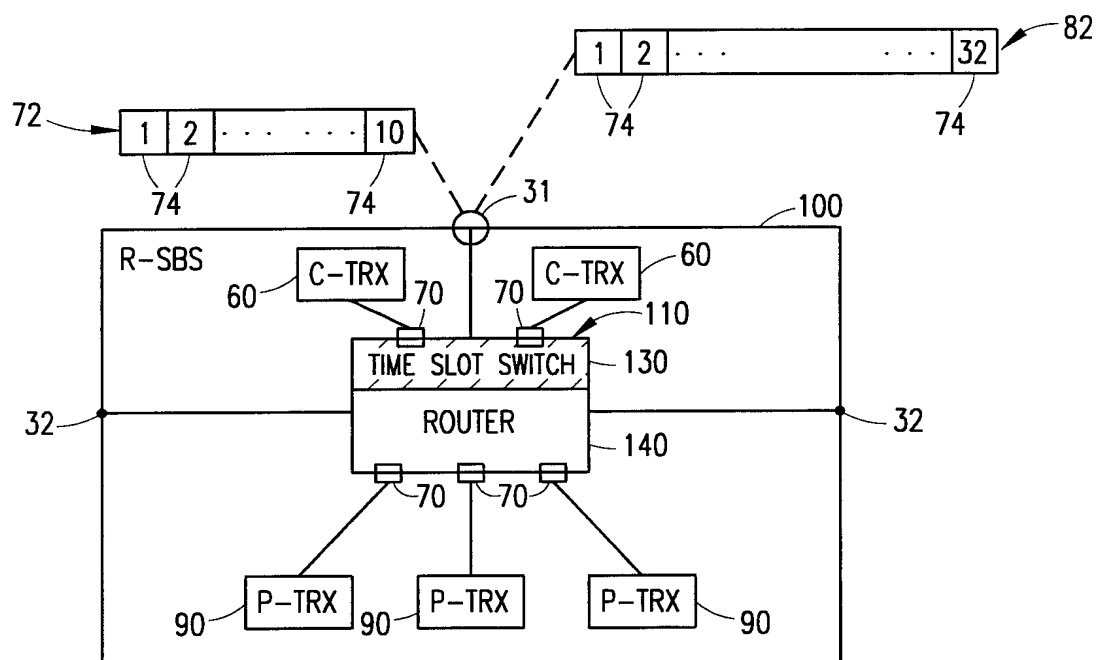


FIG. 2A

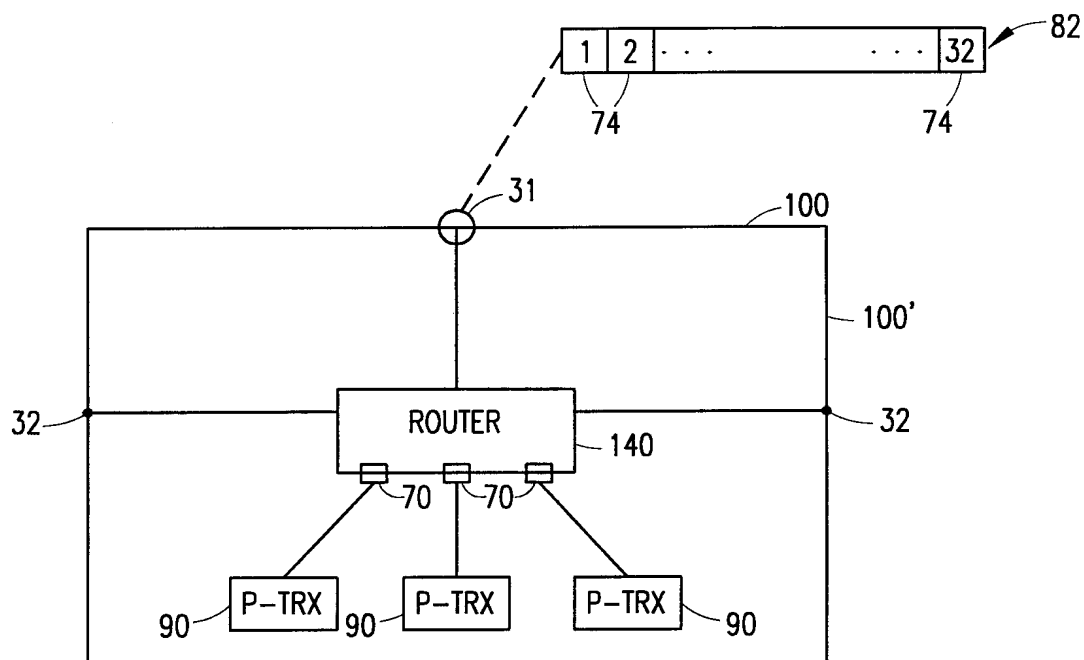
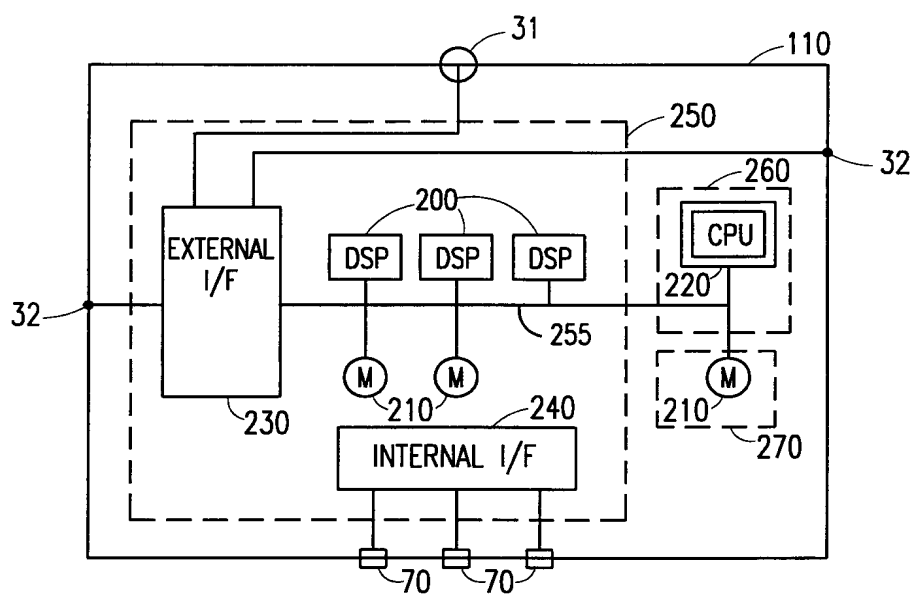


FIG. 2B

**FIG. 3**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/00131

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: H04L 12/64

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4975695 A (ALMOND, ET AL), 4 December 1990 (04.12.90), column 1, line 6 - line 29; column 2, line 11 - line 30; column 3, line 19 - line 26, figure 1, col 3, page 42 - 48	1-3
Y	--	4-19
Y	US 5648962 A (PIRINEN), 15 July 1997 (15.07.97), figure 2, abstract	6-23
	--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

23 April 2001

15. 05. 2001

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority
European Patent Office P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL-2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel(+31-70)340-2040, Tx 31 651 epo nl,
Fax(+31-70)340-3016
Facsimile No.

Authorized officer

Elisabet Aselius/JAN
Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/00131

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 9814023 A1 (ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC), 2 April 1998 (02.04.98), figure 6, abstract	4-5
A	--	2-3,11,18, 22-23
Y	JP 11112664 A (TOSHIBA CORP), 23 April 1999 (23.04.99), abstract	20-23
X	EP 0456947 A1 (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION), 21 November 1991 (21.11.91), page 1, line 1 - line 53	1
X	US 5390184 A (MORRIS), 14 February 1995 (14.02.95), abstract	1
P,X	US 6167041 A (AFANADOR), 26 December 2000 (26.12.00), abstract	1
P,X	WO 0062497 A1 (EXCEL SWITCHING CORPORATION), 19 October 2000 (19.10.00), page 1, line 5 - line 8; page 1, line 19 - line 26; page 2, line 14 - page 5, line 2	1-6,9-11,13, 16-18
	-- -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

02/04/01

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/00131

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US	4975695	A	04/12/90	NONE	
US	5648962	A	15/07/97	AU 682369 B AU 6797594 A CN 1051431 B CN 1126008 A EP 0700603 A FI 932373 D FI 942382 A JP 3050602 B JP 8510604 T NO 954785 A WO 9428644 A	02/10/97 20/12/94 12/04/00 03/07/96 13/03/96 00/00/00 26/11/94 12/06/00 05/11/96 24/01/96 08/12/94
WO	9814023	A1	02/04/98	EP 0928550 A JP 2001501791 T US 5790817 A	14/07/99 06/02/01 04/08/98
JP	11112664	A	23/04/99	NONE	
EP	0456947	A1	21/11/91	DE 69017198 D,T JP 2538720 B JP 7111517 A US 5251206 A	17/08/95 02/10/96 25/04/95 05/10/93
US	5390184	A	14/02/95	NONE	
US	6167041	A	26/12/00	NONE	
WO	0062497	A1	19/10/00	AU 4240400 A	14/11/00